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Notulae to the Italian flora of algae, bryophytes, fungi and lichens: 1

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Abstract

In this contribution, new data concerning lichens and bryophytes of the Italian flora are presented. It includes new records, exclusions, and confirmations to the Italian administrative regions for taxa in the lichen genera *Athallia*, *Ramonia*, *Thelotrema*, *Pertusaria*, *Bryoplaca* and in the bryophyte genera *Dicranella*, *Bryum*, and *Scorpiurium*.

Keywords

Bryopsida, floristic data, lichenized ascomycetes

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How to contribute

The text of the records should be submitted electronically to: Cecilia Totti (c.totti@univpm.it) for algae, Annalena Cogoni (cogoni@unica.it) for bryophytes, Alfredo Vizzini (alfredo.vizzini@unito.it) for fungi, Sonia Ravera (sonia.ravera@unimol.it) for lichens.

Floristic records

BRYOPHYTES

Dicranella rufescens (Dicks.) Schimp. (Dicranaceae)

+ **SAR**: Isola di Serpentara, Villasimius (Cagliari), on soil in the field with NNW exposure (UTM WGS84: 32S 552402.4332704), 30 m, 30 January 1998, *A. Cogoni, C. Adamo* (CAG No. SA2/ 32.1.3.1). – New species for the flora of Sardegna.

Dicranella rufescens was found on arenaceous and loam soils with a highly nitrified substrate caused by numerous seabird colonies in the northern sector of the island sheltered from the northwesterly winds and from marine aereosol, in temporarily soaked meadows. The island consists of Paleozoic lithologies with a porphyry granite crossed by a dyke system with NNW-SSE orientation. The macrobioclimate is Mediterranean pluviseasonal oceanic with isobioclimate lower thermomediterranean, lower dry, euoceanic strong (Canu et al. 2015). The vascular vegetation is a typical halo-nitrophytic ephemeral community composed of *Crassula tillaea* Lest.-Garl. and *Sagina apetala* Ard. (Biondi et al. 1993). The island is included in the "Marine Protected Area of Capo Carbonara". Associate species include *Conocephalum conicum* (L.) Underw., *Fossombronia husnotii* Corb., *Riccia sorocarpa* Bisch., *Bryum radiculosum* Brid., *Eurhynchiastrum pulchellum* (Hedw.) Ignatov & Huttunen, *Fissidens viridulus* (Sw.) Wahlenb., *Ptychostomum capillare* (Hedw.) D.T.Holyoak & N.Pedersen, *Scleropodium touretii* (Brid.) L.F.Koch, *Tortella flavovirens* (Bruch.) Broth., *Trichostomum crispulum* Bruch. *Dicranella rufescens* is a temperate species (Sergio et al. 2014), pioneer of open, acidic soil, usually growing nearby water in sites such as riversides and streamsides, the recently cut sides of ditches, and exposed mud next to ponds and reservoirs. This species was previously reported in Italy in the northern regions and in Sicilia (Aleffi et al. 2008). In Europe it is widespread but in several countries it is assessed as *Vulnerable*: Portugal, Netherlands, Switzerland, Bulgaria, Romania (Hodgetts 2015, Sergio et al. 2013).

Bryum ruderale Crundw. & Nyholm (Bryaceae)

+ **SAR**: Isola di Serpentara, Villasimius (Cagliari), on soil along a path (UTM WGS84: 32S 552367.4332786), 40 m, 18 February 2000, *A. Cogoni, C. Adamo* (CAG No. SA1/17.7.7.1). – New species for the flora of Sardegna.

Bryum ruderale is a hygro-mesophytic species growing on strongly basic to slightly acidic soil that prefers constantly humid environments and is typical of arable fields, banks, paths and roads, and sand dunes. Environmental characteristics of the stand are the same as those of *Dicranella rufescens* (described above). Associate species include *Conocephalum conicum* (L.) Underw., *Fossombronia husnotii* Corb., *Riccia beyrichiana* Hampe ex Lehm., *Bryum dichotomum* Hedw., *B. radiculosum* Brid., *Ptychostomum capillare* (Hedw.) D.T.Holyoak & N.Pedersen, *Tortula truncata* (Hedw.) Mitt. In Italy, this species mainly occurs in the southern-central regions (Aleffi 2008). In Europe, it is assessed as "Critically Endangered" (CR) in Romania and "Vulnerable" (VU) in Switzerland (Hodgetts 2015).

A. Cogoni, G. Filippino

Scorpiurium circinatum (Bruch) M.Fleisch. & Loeske (Brachytheciaceae)

+ **LOM**: Toscolano-Maderno (Brescia), presso i ruderi della villa romana (vicino alla chiesa), su un vecchio muro presso il lago (UTM WGS84: 32T 626132.5055807), 67 m, 22 March 2015, *F. Prosser* (Herb. Prosser). – Species confirmed for the flora of Lombardia.

In the open field, this species was noticed for its relatively small size and the strongly curved branches. On the old wall where the species was discovered there is a large population. According to Aleffi et al. (2008), the species was no longer found in Lombardia after 1950, while it seems more common in the southern and central parts of Italy, in accordance with its Mediterranean character (Augier 1966). In Lombardia, it was reported for Valle di Menaggio and Alpe Sobretta (Anzi 1877), Desenzano (Röll 1897 in "Riva del Garda", then adjusted to "Desenzano" by Röll himself, *in litt.*, see Dalla Torre and Sarnthein 1904). Giacomini (1951) considered it among the xerothermic elements in the Insubric area, recording this species for several localities in Lombardia as: Sirmione, Tomini by Madonna della Neve, at Buco del Frate on the East of Brescia, Ronchi Bresciani, Marone, Toline, Lake Como, Lake Lugano, Lake Maggiore. The present discovery confirms the well-known Mediterranean character of Lake Garda.

F. Prosser

LICHENS

Athallia saxifragarum (Poelt) Arup, Frödén & Søchting (Teloschistaceae)

+ **CAL**: Monte Cozzo del Pellegrino, Pollino (Cosenza), su resti di *Saxifraga marginata* Sternb., tra le fessure di roccia calcarea, 1845 m, 7 April 2015, *D. Puntillo* (CLU No. 17444). – Species new for the flora of Calabria and southern Italy.

This species is usually found on *Saxifraga* L. or other plant debris in the Alps and the Apennines where, however, it is quite rare. This collection extends the southern limit of the species.

D. Puntillo

Ramonia subsphaeroides (Tav.) Vězda (Gyalectaceae)

+ **UMB**: Castagna (Terni) su scorza di *Quercus pubescens* Willd., in un nucleo residuo di lecceto con roverelle sporadiche su suolo acido, (UTM WGS84: 33T 311620.4718087), 390 m, 30 September 2015, *S. Ravera* (Herb. Ravera No. 5065). – Species new for the flora of Umbria and second record for Italy.

This species is a crustose lichen with *Trentepohlia* as photobiont. It has a light-green, smooth thallus and small urceolate and hemispherical apothecia (0.2–0.4 mm) more or less intense pink, which protrude slightly from the bark. The spores, acicular and multiseptate, are surrounded by a thick gelatinous sheath unlike those of *Ramonia chrysophaea* (Pers.) Vězda, the most similar species (Boqueras et al. 1993). This Mediterranean-Atlantic species is known for a few localities in Spain, Portugal, France, and Croatia but only one in Italy (Nascimbene and Ravera 2014). It is a characteristic and constant species of *Ramonio-Striguletum mediterraneae* Bricaud & Roux, a typical association of mesomediterranean sciaphilous oak woods with high levels of canopy coverage. Given its close affinity to semi-natural areas, it is considered as characterizing forests of *Quercus ilex* L. and *Quercus faginea* Lam. in Spain where it is included in the national "Important Plant Areas (IPAs)" (Atienza et al. 2004).

Thelotrema suecicum (H.Magn.) P.James (Graphidaceae)

- **CAL**. – sine loco in Nascimbene et al. (2013)
+ **CAM**: S. Biase, fraz. di Ceraso (Salerno) su tronco di *Castanea sativa* Miller, (UTM WGS84: 33T 524446.4449855), 680 m, 13 April 2011, *G. Brunialti, V. Genovesi, S. Ravera* (Herb. Ravera No. 5066). – Species new for the flora of Campania and second record for Italy.

The observation of this species in Calabria is a misprint corrected here. It appears in a table included in the Annex of the cited article, but in the next column to the one that refers to Campania, the region where the species is actually present. It is a rarely collected species, considered "Endangered" (EN) in Italy (Nascimbene et al. 2013), only recorded on bark of *Fagus sylvatica* L. in the most humid and shaded forests of the Lumiei valley (Tretiach 2004). It is difficult to identify in the field, where it can be easily confused with juvenile forms of the more common *Thelotrema lepadinum* (Ach.) Ach. The two species differ in spore septation (transverse in the former species, muriform in the latter), and size, being considerably larger in *Th. lepadinum*.

S. Ravera

Pertusaria monogona Nyl. (Pertusariaceae)

+ **CAL**: Pietra Cappa, Natile Vecchio (Reggio Calabria) su conglomerato, (UTM WGS84: 33 590078.4217661), 715 m, 6 May 2015, *W. v. Brackel, D. Puntillo* (Herb. Brackel No. 7584). – Species new for the flora of Calabria.

Pertusaria monogona was not yet known from Calabria; there are only two records from Italy, namely from Sardegna and Elba Island (Pišút 1997). It is well characterized by the monospored asci, large ascospores (ca. 130 × 50 µm), and the reactions of the thallus: K+ yellow then red, C–, P+ orange.

W. v. Brackel

Bryoplaca jungermanniae (Vahl) Søchting, Frödén & Arup (Teloschistaceae)

+ **PIE**: Passo San Giacomo in Val Formazza (Verbano Cusio Ossola) tra le rocce in pascolo, (UTM WGS84: 32T 457914.5145211), 2300 m s.l.m., 17 July 2014, Leg. *E. Bocca, E. Matteucci, M. Morando*. Det. *D. Isocrono, E. Matteucci, M. Morando* (TO, No. 3774). – New species for the flora of Piemonte.

It is a circumpolar arctic-alpine species, belonging to a small genus recently segregated from *Caloplaca* (Arup et al. 2013). *Bryoplaca jungermanniae* usually grows on terricolous mosses, plant debris and soil, mostly on calcareous substrata. It is rarely collected in Italy, hitherto known only for Lombardia and Trentino-Alto Adige (Nimis and Martellos 2008).

D. Isocrono, E. Matteucci, M. Morando

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